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permitted a certain journal to publish reports of some of his lectures. Defendant copied the published reports, partially and incorrectly, and sold the copy in book form, as the whole series of lectures presented in the author's language. Held, that a temporary injunction could be granted, independently of the copyright law.

*Master and Servant—Negligence of Master—Charity.—Union Pacific Railway Co. v. Artist*, 60 Fed. Rep. 365 (Wyoming). An employé of a railroad corporation, being injured in the service, was treated in a hospital maintained by the company for the free treatment of its employés, and was injured by the careless treatment of the physicians or attendants of the hospital. Held, that the corporation, having exercised ordinary care in selecting the hospital attendants, was not responsible for injuries resulting from their negligence, the hospital being maintained for charitable purposes.

*Railroad Companies—Negligence—Fences—Injury to Employé—Contributory Negligence.—Atchison T. & S. F. Railway Co. v. Reesman*, 60 Fed. Rep. 370. A brakeman of a ditching train was injured by the derailment of the train through running over a steer which strayed onto the line through a defective fence. The plaintiff was riding, with the conductor's consent, on the platform of the caboose, in violation of the company's rule requiring him to be on the top of the caboose to signal danger to the engineer. Held, that the company could not set up the negligence of a fellow servant of the plaintiff in repairing fence as a defense, the duty of keeping the fences in repair being one imposed by statute on the defendants themselves. Also, that there was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff in not riding on the top of the caboose to signal danger, as required by the company's rule, and that the conductor's consent to the violation did not exonerate the plaintiff.

*Sleeping Car Companies—Loss of Baggage—Presumptions.—Stevenson v. Pullman Car Co.*, S. W. Rep. 112 (Texas). Sleeping car companies will not be exempt from liability to use reasonable care to protect passengers from thieves, even though statement of such exemption be printed on backs of the ticket and posted in the car. When the theft occurs in Mexico and there is an absence of proof of the law of Mexico on the subject, the law of Texas will be presumed to apply.